

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The peace conference again assembled. There was a host of commissioners on each side, and the general voice upon both sides was that of guns and cannons. Some how or other the peace clamoring party stood on a poor foundation and consequence was their arguments in favor of conditional peace and unconditional independence were effectually overthrown by the leaden ballots of the men of General Grant. Sequel was a divided confederacy, its defenders scattered, and the invincible Union boys pushing after, establishing peace on a firmer basis.

The late victories to our arms should not be ascribed solely to the valor of our soldiers nor to the skill of our Generals, but to God, who employed them as the instruments of his providence and protection to our Nation. We should learn as a people, as well as individuals, to put our trust in Him, and praise Him as the Author of our triumphs. Such was the tone of the sermons of the ministers throughout our land on Sunday last—the day fixed upon by our Government authorities for general praise and thanksgiving to God.

SEVEN THIRTIETH.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan have averaged about \$2,000,000 per day, notwithstanding the monetary crisis, and there is only some \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 of the loan left. The number of small subscriptions have steadily increased, especially in the West, which shows that the people are taking the loan, which much makes up for any deficiency in the great financial centres. The great extent to which this loan is sought, is an earnest of the people's faith in the Securities of the Government, and of its ability to meet all obligations.

Sheridan, the hero of the Shenandoah Valley, was on hand at the capture of the rebel capital, and won new laurels. He could not remain afar off and lose such glory, and to him, next to General Grant, is to be attributed the eminent success and victory we record. "Little Phil" is one of our most successful Generals, and should always be allowed a place "in the ring" whenever any great movement is to take place.

It is a significant remark in the recent speech of Vice President Johnson, which we publish in our column, which says, "the faller in intelligent, influential traitors." Traitors in arms and in our midst will do well to ponder them, as their fate, for better or worse, will depend in future on the manner in which they act upon the timely and valuable hint.

The negro troops are becoming notorious on every field of fame. They were the first to enter Richmond. It must have been a welcome sight to the frightened inhabitants of the fallen capital to see the Stars and Stripes borne to their midst in the hands of the black man. This is the first instance on record where a black cloud shed a ray of victorious sunshine.

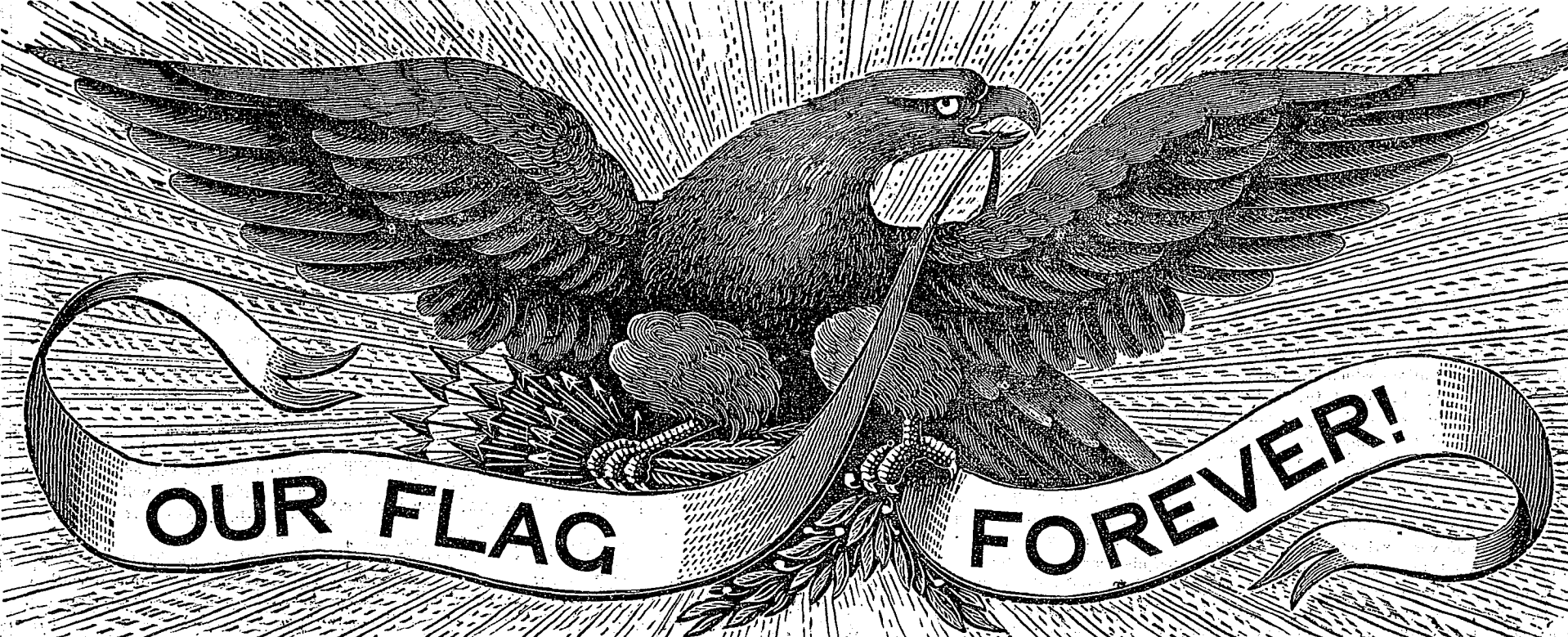
The European rebels have long been talking about interfering in the present war, and assisting the South. We suppose when they receive the intelligence of the recent victories, it will throw a damper on their desire; but we hope it won't, for if they wish to be subdued, we are now in the trim for doing it.

A band of adventurers—Genl. Lee and his army. We can now have guerrillas on an enlarged scale, but as these respect no law, and acknowledge no superior, the proper way to treat them would be to a loop of hemp.—This would effectually suspend their operations.

Wherever Jeff Davis and his villainous colleagues feel the wrath of our soldiers, their consciences (if they have any) will continually smite them for the deeds of cruelty and slaughter they sanctioned and saw practiced upon Union prisoners.

While Davis and other fathers of the Confederacy that was to be reared have gone, (the devil knows where), Grandmother Lee, its guardian, has to remain behind to take care of the children. He is at home long enough for Uncle Samuel to relieve him of his charge.

COD, GRANT, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN, THOMAS, VICTORY !



OUR PRESIDENT, CABINET, ARMY, NAVY, UNION & GOVERNMENT !!

Speech of the Vice President.

Delivered at Washington on the receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, on Monday last.

The Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, was discovered in the crowd, and upon being vociferously called for was introduced by Mr. Wetmore, military agent of the State of Ohio.

The Vice President expressed his thanks for the fervid reception accorded to him by the vast crowd, and said: "As I have been introduced I will make one or two remarks, for I feel that no one would be justified in attempting to make an address on such an occasion, when the excitement is just at its height."

"We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion, great effort that has been made by bad men to overthrow the Government of the United States, a government founded upon free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution. [Cheers.] You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the traitors of the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government, and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States. [I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to repeat, my reply here. I said, if I had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman. [Cheers.] But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them; and I would hang them. [Prolonged cheers.] As humble as I am and have been, I have pursued but one, undeviating course. All I have—life, limb, and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregarding of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practiced upon the earth. I will repeat here a remark, for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know that our Government was not strong enough for a time of rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal weakness as well as external foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact; and when the rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our Government will rest upon a more enduring basis than ever before. [Cheers.] But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted? Has it been in one man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute government. No? I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, and there is not another Government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. [Cheers.] We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest, and the best Government the world ever saw. [Great applause.] Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in your intelligent faces here to-day, I can announce to you the great fact that Petersburg, the outpost of the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our untiring invincible soldiers. [Great cheering.] And not content with that, they have captured the citadel itself, the stronghold of traitors. Richmond is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States! [Tremendous cheers.] Her gates have been entered, and the glorious stars and stripes, the emblem of Union, of power, and of supremacy, now float over the enemy's capital! [Great cheering.] In the language of another, let that old flag rise higher and higher, until it meets the sun in his coming, and let the parting day linger to play upon its ample folds. [Cheers.] It is the flag of your country, it is your flag, it is my flag, and it bids defiance to all the nations of the earth, and to the encroachments of all the powers combined. [Renewed cheers.] It is not my intention to make any independent remarks or allusions, but this hour will come when these nations that exhibited towards us such insolence and improper interference in the midst of our adversity, and, as they supposed, of our weakness, will learn that this is a government of the people, possessing power enough to make itself felt and respected. [Cheers.] In the midst of our rejoicing, we must not forget to drop a tear for those gallant fellows who have shed their blood that their Government might triumph. We cannot forget them when we view the many bloody battlefields of the war, the new made graves, our maimed friends and relatives, who have left their limbs, as it were, on the enemy's soil, and others who have been consigned to their long narrow houses with no winding sheet save their blankets saturated with their blood. One word more and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil doers should be punished. [Cries of "That's so!"] Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes; and for him that is guilty of it, for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment. [Loud Cheers.] My notion is that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. You, my friends, have traitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere. It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home expending their means and exerting all their power to overthrow the Government. Hence I say this—the halter to intelligent, influential traitors. [Loud cheers.] But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government, and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. [Great cheering.] I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crime—Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes, beggars and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here to-day; in addressing the well informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and giving it a proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law, in public judgment, and in the morals of the world. [Great cheers.] Permit me now to propose three cheers for the capture of Richmond. Three times three cheers were given with enthusiasm, when three cheers were proposed for the Vice President, and given with hearty good will.

Vice President Johnson then suggested three cheers for "our brave officers and men who have achieved these great results," and they were given with great animation.

The pressure of the mighty engines of General Grant upon the shattered columns of General Lee, soon compelled the latter to cry out, "I surrender." Thus ends the career of the South's greatest military chieftain, and thus will shortly end the bloody four year's rebellion.

Everybody wants to know where Davis will go now. He is bound for the South, and a warmer climate, and no doubt he will find it hot enough before his travels are over.

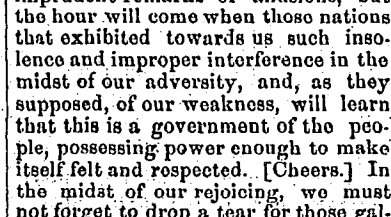
In a short time Lincoln will issue his proclamation declaring the rebellion suppressed, and opening certain Southern ports to trade. The ratification of this he will leave to Congress.

"Richmond on the James" may now be Shakerized; for literally, if not geographically speaking, "Richmond is on the sea."

It is reported that Sherman has taken Raleigh, capital of N. Carolina. Mobile is also tumbling.

WAR FOR THE UNION

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GLORIOUS NEWS!

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EWELL, AND OTHER REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED.

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Grant's Terms Accepted.

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C. A. DAN, Asst. Sec. of War.

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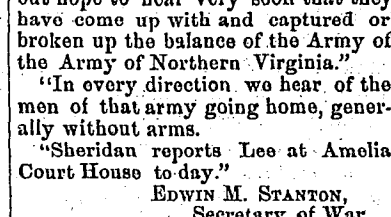
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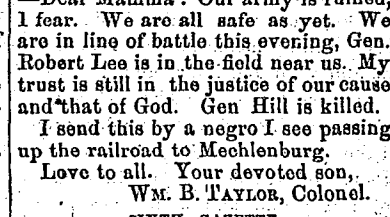
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Headquarters Armies of the United States, April 9—4:30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

April 9. GENERAL.—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, which I had come to meet you, and ascertained definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully your obedient servant. R. E. LEE.

To General Grant: April 9.

Your note of this date is but this moment, 11:50 A. M. received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT.

Lee Desires to Make Peace Terms.

April 8, 1865.—General: I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your propositions. I am frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition under my command, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M., tomorrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

To Gen. Grant, commanding armies U. S. A.

General Grant Refuses to Negotiate.

April 9, 1865.—General: R. E. Lee, commanding armies of the Confederate States.—General: Your note of yesterday received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of